

MAINE FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

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NO. 34.

For the Maine Farmer.

SWINE. NO. 2.

Experience has fully tested the utility of mixing grains and vegetables, when given to swine in time of fattening. The animal, when fed upon one kind wholly, soon becomes sated, or clogged, or as it is more commonly pronounced, CLIED. The cause of this may be thus explained—Corn or corn meal is of a hot nature, and swine, when fat, contain much animal heat—hence a constant feeding upon corn meal, alone, create more inward heat than is sufficient for a proper state of health of the animal.

Rye meal is too slippery—it is evacuated before the gastric juice can absorb all the pabular properties of the grain, and the swine will loathe that, which at first, he eat with avidity.

Oat meal is too bulky in proportion to its alimental qualities, the skin or hull being a hard, indigestible substance, the animal remains full after all the nourishing properties of the grain are decomposed.

Now it is very evident from these facts, that a mixture of these grains is highly preferable to a constant use of either, alone, inasmuch as the one will counteract the deleterious effects of the other; they serve as mutual correctives. To illustrate—The demulcent qualities of the rye, have a good effect to soften the indigestible part of the oats, and the oats, on the other hand, being hard and coarse, serve to counteract the slippery qualities of the rye.

Believing, as I do, the correctness of this reasoning, I should recommend the following mixture.

Two pecks of Corn, one of Rye and one of Oats; these together should be ground into meal. Three pecks of potatoes, and one of fine cut pumkin, or equal quantities of each; boil or stew them, add while hot, a suitable quantity of meal—mash the whole to the pulpy consistency of hasty-pudding, and be sure and salt it, on no account should it be neglected.

This compound forms the most wholesome and nourishing, as well as the most profitable food that can be given to swine in time of fattening. They eat it with the greatest greediness without its clogging.

Pumkins prepared in this manner are made profitable but when given to swine in a raw state, they are little better than nothing.

The meal should be added while the potatoes are at boiling heat, that it may become partially cooked, and in such quantities as may suit circumstances.

What I mean by profitable food, is that which will make the greatest quantity of Pork in the shortest time; and I know of no food which will fatten swine so rapidly as this of which I am treating.

Good food, however, is not all that is requisite in the fattening of swine profitably, there

are very many important particulars, to which our attention should be constantly directed, otherwise much food is unprofitably thrown away; but my remarks on these particulars must be reserved for another number.

CAROLUS.

For the Maine Farmer.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

MR. EDITOR,—I believe that it is the generally received opinion that smut in wheat is occasioned by disease in the seed, and that this disease is contracted by its being put into casks or bags which previously contained smutty wheat. This subject was discussed in the N. E. Farmer about a year since; and, if I am not much mistaken, resulted in this conclusion.—Whether this theory be correct or not, I am not prepared to say; but I am satisfied there must be a cause prior to this, and from recent observations, I am rather induced to believe that the fault is as much in the ground as in the seed.

A neighbour of mine had five bushels of clear seed wheat raised in the same field, thrashed on the same floor, and at the same time, kept in the same cask, prepared in the same manner for sowing, and four bushels were sown in one field, and one in another, the same day. The produce of the four bushels is judged to be one half smut, while that from the one bushel is a fair crop of wheat, with scarcely ten heads of smut to be found in the whole field. The land on which the four bushels were sown is rather more moist than the other. I have conjectured a number of reasons, but none of them being perfectly satisfactory to myself, I will not trouble you or your readers with a detail of them.

I make this statement for the purpose of eliciting from some of your experienced correspondents a sketch of the history of smut in wheat, and the best mode of preventing it.

This wheat was prepared for sowing by soaking it in lye, and then stirring in ashes to keep it from sticking together. This course in many experiments has proved successful in preventing smut.

Yours, &c.

M. S.

For the Maine Farmer.

POTATOES.

MR. EDITOR,—In reply to your correspondent, M. S., I will state the course I have pursued for several years in taking in my crop of potatoes; and I find it to answer the purpose better than any other way I am acquainted with.

I prepare my pen in a dry place in my cellar, and cover the bottom six inches deep with hemlock or other evergreen boughs. I dig my potatoes in the common way with hoes,

laying some pieces of board over my cart to keep the sun out while I am digging. When my pen is full I cover it with boughs 6 or 8 inches deep. This secures them from frost, and preserves the flavor until late in the spring.—When digging, I am careful to select all the small ones with such as get cut and bruised by the hoe to boil for the hogs first, and keep none for table use and for seed except such as are of good size and fair. Then I select the best of these for seed.

In planting, if I have a plenty of manure, I spread it on the ground and furrow it, then drag a chain crosswise the furrows to get the rows straight each way. In hoeing, I plough two furrows between each row both ways, then my work is more than three-fourths done.

Some of my neighbours dig their potatoes and let them lay on the ground in the sun all day to dry; then put them on a board floor in the cellar without covering them. Others plough them out, and let boys follow after and pick them up. But I, like almost every body else, think my own way the best. I have raised a great many kinds of potatoes, and am satisfied that none are so profitable as the Chenangoes. I have planted them by the side of the Yellow, and dug a third more from the same quantity of ground. Besides, they are the best kind for the table that I know of, retaining their dryness and pleasant flavor until late in the summer.

H.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Growing different crops in succession, is a practice which every farmer or cultivator knows from experience to be highly advantageous; though its beneficial influence has not yet been sufficiently explained by chemists. It is an undoubted fact, that the food which nourishes one plant may not have the same effect on a different species; the nutriment may be in the soil, yet a crop may be sown or planted which will not derive the benefits that the soil possesses, consequently the necessity of a ROTATION of crops. Virgin or uncultivated soil, may for a succession of years, yield good crops of WHEAT or CORN, &c., but would not that land have been more productive, had a regular system of rotation been adopted? Sir Humphrey Davy gives the rationale of rotation in the following terms: "It is a great advantage in the convertible system of cultivation, that the whole of the manure is employed, and that those parts of it which are not fitted for one crop remain as a nourishment for another. Thus, if the turnip is the first in the order of succession, this crop manured with recent dung, immediately finds sufficient soluble matter for its nourishment; and the heat produced in fermentation assists the germination of the seed and the growth of the plant.—

If after turneps, barley with grass seed is sown, then the land, having been little exhausted by the turnep crop, affords the soluble parts of the decomposing manure to the grain." Various grasses derive only a small portion of their organized matter from the soil. This alone must be sufficient proof of the advantage derived from a regular systematic plan being adopted on every farm. Grasses by their large systems of leaves, absorb a considerable quantity of nourishment from the atmosphere, without in any material degree exhausting the soil; and moreover, when they are ploughed in, their roots and leaves afford a considerable portion of manure or food for the succeeding crop. We have taken the article of grasses to elucidate our opinion on the subject of ROTATION OF CROPS, considering that grass would more explicitly explain and demonstrate the efficacy of the system. Various crops pulverize the soil, and to a great extent prepare it for different crops.—PEAS for instance, are peculiarly calculated for preparing the ground for WHEAT. Potatoes will luxuriate in a soil exhausted by, and incapable of, producing a crop of wheat. Plants, although different in their general composition, are very analagous, but the specific difference in the produce of many of them, prove that they must derive different materials from the soil. Soils are a compound of ingredients, the constituent parts of which are only soluble to such species of the plants, as are adapted by their formation, to receive the nutritive matter peculiarly adapted for that individual species. That portion of matter may be entirely exhausted for one crop, still the soil may be perfectly capable of producing another crop in great perfection, and therefore the necessity of a ROTATION OF CROPS.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1833.

IRRIGATION.

It is not a little surprising that this mode of improving and fertilizing grass lands, is not more practiced where it can be, than it is. The facilities for doing it are perhaps no where so many, as in this State, and no where is there so little of it done. Wherever water can be had from a source, higher than the field you wish to fertilize, it can very easily be spread at your pleasure over the whole, by cutting a furrow or a ditch in a zigzag course on the side of the declivity. The water, as it runs down this furrow in the spring of the year, will in part trickle out, and thus come in contact with the roots, &c. of the grass, and supply it with moisture and such food as may be dissolved in it, while the superfluous water will pass off.—Some farmers have a wrong idea of this business. We recollect pointing out to a farmer an excellent chance that he had to irrigate in this manner; when he objected to it strongly, alledging as a reason, that there was too much water there now. The facts of the case are, that a spring on the upper part of his grounds

gave out a large quantity of water. This water having no particular channel, spread itself upon the soil and filled it. The soil was kept soaked and had become soft and spongy.—Aquatic grasses were coming in to supply the place of better that had been killed out. Now had the owner cut a shoal channel as before directed, on the sides of the hill, the water would have passed off that way; enough would escape to fertilize the soil, and his "too much" might be conveyed to other parts of the farm.

In all cases of irrigation, whether by conveying it in channels on the sides of hills and declivities, or whether by flooding as in low lands, one thing must always be regarded, i. e. get the command of the water, so that you can put it where you want it. By having this, and exercising judgement, your crops of grass may be very easily doubled.

The utility of water is exemplified by nature. Every one sees how much earlier grass starts in the spring of the year where it is a little moist, than where it is dry. The food of plants must be held either in solution or very intimately mixed with water before it can be taken up by the roots; it is impossible it should be taken up in a dry solid state. Reason, Nature and observation dictate the utility, therefore, of irrigation, and if you have a chance for it on your farm, would it not be well to bring some of your engineering faculties into operation, and make the elements a little more subservient to you?

WHEAT. Seldom have we had such a bountiful crop of wheat from the amount sown, as has been harvested this season. The only thing to regret is, that more had not been sown in the spring, for the crop of Indian corn will be very light, and there will probably be a greater demand for wheat than can be supplied from our own harvest.

Our farmers would do well to have their grain thrashed out in season, not only because it is in good demand, but also because it is the most economical mode of management where a machine can be had, than it is to suffer the rats and the mice, the hens and chickens to draw their share at their own pleasure.

LANE'S THRASHING machine should be in every town where any considerable quantity of grain is raised, and those who have not got it, we think cannot do better than to procure one. It is an efficient machine, and does its work well.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES—Sir, As proper management is so necessary in carrying on a farm, in order to make it profitable, it is hardly worth while

to apologize for suggesting any method by which labor may be saved, and consequently money, which is the great desideratum of all who get a living by the sweat of the brow. A very injudicious practice prevails among many farmers of picking and throwing the small stones on stubble ground, into heaps. By this means, they do their work twice over. The stones may be thrown into a cart and hauled off as cheap as they can be piled up on the ground, and it is about as much work to remove them when in heaps, as it is when scattered promiscuously over the ground. Stone heaps not only injure the looks of a farm, but take up much ground, and are in the way about mowing, raking, &c. Some say they would haul them off, but the ground is so soft in the spring when they pick them up, that it would pounce it, and injure the grass. Remember, brother farmer, that "there is a time for every purpose under heaven;" and that the time for moving small stones is in the fall, not in the spring.—They may be hauled off before the fall rains come on without damaging the grass but little if any. One says, "I have not time to do it in the fall;" why really, you actually do the same work fall and spring too, instead of fall only; for if you plough, you must haul off your heaps before you do it. Arise, arise I say, set all the boys at work, for it is work that boys can do; let them be deposited snugly in some pit or waste place on the farm, and ere the snow flies, let not one of these monuments of bad calculation be seen in your mowing fields.

ECONOMY.

ENQUIRER. No. 2.

For the Maine Farmer.

Suppose A., for a valuable consideration, gives B. his NOTE for ten thousand pounds of PORK or BEEF; the beef to be such as would inspect for mews, and the pork to be well fattened, and from swine which shall weigh not less than two hundred and seventy pounds each. The note is given on interest, payable at, or before the end of five years from date; optionable with A to pay so much of it as he pleases annually, and which he chooses, A being understood that he is to raise it from his farm, and not to purchase it.

Which will be most for the interest of A, to cancel his note with, in this State?

From the Mechanic's Magazine.

OIL FOR WATCH-MAKERS.

GENTLEMEN;—In the practice of my business as a clock and watch-maker, I have often been greatly perplexed for want of genuine oil: that which I have procured from our country druggists, has, to my great loss, turned out so bad as to stop or spoil the going of my watches; sometimes by congealing, and at others by drying and exposing the watch to undue friction. If any of your correspondents can tell where genuine oil can be purchased, or can instruct us how to fine the oil we buy in the country, so as to make it fit for our purposes, it would be conferring a great favor on many who have been much perplexed by the use of the adulterated article. I should be also obliged to any of your correspondents to explain, why of 20

watches cleaned at the same time, with the same oil, 19 will go free and well twelve months, and the twentieth stop in a month or two. I have found this the case sometimes, and have been at a loss to account for it. J. S. B.

[The oil considered best for the purposes of the watch-maker is the expressed olive oil, which can very seldom be procured without considerable impurities, some accidental, and others designedly produced by an intermixture of inferior vegetable oils. Mr. E. Walker has given in the Philosophical Magazine the following process for purifying it.

"Put a quantity of the best olive oil into a phial, with two or three times as much water, so that the phial may be about half full. Shake the phial briskly for a little time, turn the cork downwards, and let most part of the water flow out between the side of the cork and the neck of the phial. Thus the oil must be washed five or six times. After the last quantity of water has been drawn off, what remains is a mixture of water, oil and mucilage. To separate these from each other, put the phial into hot water for three or four minutes, and most part of the water will fall to the bottom, which must be drawn off as before. The oil must then be poured into a smaller phial, which being nearly full, must be well corked, set in a cool place, and suffered to stand undisturbed for three or four months, or until all the water shall have subsided with the mucilage on the top of it, & the oil perfectly transparent, swimming upon the top of the mucilage. When time has thus completed the operation, the pure oil must be poured off into very small phials, and kept in a cool place, well corked to preserve it from the air. EDITOR.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Sheep husbandry is that sort of farm management which relates to or has sheep for a principal object. There are various modifications of this kind of farming, depending upon the difference in the circumstances of the lands, their nature and situation, as well as other local causes. In Europe, this business has been entered into with all the modifications of which it is susceptible. All the varieties of sheep, of which there are many, have been carefully and distinctly cultivated; the profits of each kind as nearly as possible ascertained; the improvements from crossing the different varieties carefully noted, and the number that each farm which is in a course of arable or other tillage, according to its size, can profitably maintain. They have a system about the whole management which results in certain profits to the owner of the farm, while the farm itself is annually improving. Sheep are animals of the utmost importance to mankind, whether considered in the light of food or clothing, or in that of the vast improvement and profit which they produce in the various systems of management to which they are subjected by the ingenuity of man. In some instances they constitute a very large proportion; in others nearly the whole of his dependence and support. There is another point of view in which they appear equally advantageous; and that is upon lands that must otherwise be nearly if not wholly useless. True, cattle will do tolerably well on lands of this description, but not as well as sheep; and if the first afford us food, the latter give us both food and clothing.

I do not intend at this time, however, to take a detailed view of the manifold advantages of sheep husbandry, or the profits that arise in stock-

ing an entire farm with them, to the exclusion of other kinds of tillage. It is my purpose to take only a glance at the present method adopted by our farmers, who all keep a number proportionate to the size and the capacity of their farms, while they are under a course of arable tillage. Upon this point, I am happy to say that I think we are manifestly improving, not only in the qualities and general appearance of our flocks, but in their increased number. Sheep husbandry to an extent to which a farm is susceptible, while a large portion of it is likewise ploughed and sowed, is one of the greatest of modern improvements. We have already seen how, and profitably too, this is managed in Europe. We have only successfully to carry out the plan here, and we are yet little aware of what will be the extent of the benefits of the practice. Sheep not only enrich a farm but they prepare it for our best crops of grain. They seem to cleanse and purify a soil better than other animals, and a fallow cannot be rendered more suitable for wheat, than by giving them the range of it; for they destroy almost all weeds, and the quick or couch grass, so injurious to our wheat crop, is more certainly obliterated by them than by any other animal whatever. Besides, they are a sure return to the farmer; and if his crops of grain by drouth or severe winters are cut off, it is not so with his mutton and wool, as his sheep never fail to produce these, and what is more, while man must have food and clothing, the farmer's mutton and wool will command a price, as they are articles that can always be sold, and a cash return made sure. Ought not a farmer, then carefully to cultivate this species of stock, and to ascertain almost to a certainty how many sheep his farm can keep, and keep well. Upon this he may likewise depend; the better his farm is cultivated the larger number he can supply, with good wholesome food, and vice versa, a poorly cultivated farm is soon overstocked. I say therefore to the farmer, manage your farm well, and keep as large a stock of sheep as it can well support; you will receive a much larger profit than from the old method of having a few miserably starved sheep raising a large number of cattle, with a barn filled in winter with mares, young horses and colts. Of all the methods of farming, the last, of which we have had an example experience, is the most unprofitable. According to the old plan, the hogs ate up the corn, the negroes the hogs, and the mares and colts the hay, so that the farmer had nothing but the negroes and horses left, for whose support it was his constant business to labor. The negroes, thank God, have all been liberated; the horses are now limited in number and put to profitable uses, and the former starving sheep are now carefully nursed—their number increased—their qualities improved; and what is the effect of the change? Our land is worth twice as much per acre as before; simply because it produces three times as much grain. We have better fences, houses and barns—better horses and cattle—the comforts of life vastly increased—intelligence more general—education more common and thorough; in fine, we are physically and mentally improved—every thing around is improved, and the prospect continually brightening. If we have now commenced the correct system of farming, let us carry it out to its full extent, and by perseverance we must make our farms generally worth \$100 per acre, and they will be so when we can make them bring in that interest free of expense. Whether the kind of sheep usually grown here is most profitable, must be the next subject of inquiry; but I must leave that for a succeeding number.

Columbian Sentinel.

Knowledge.—Those who know most are most anxious to know more; but those who know but little think they have little need of knowledge.

PICKLES.

Happening in at the house of a gentleman, a few months since, he remarked that he had adopted a new method of preserving cucumbers, or making pickles, and as proof of its excellence, produced some prepared according to his system. As it was new to me, it may possibly be so to some of the readers of the Farmer. Take of common sour cider, such as cider drinkers usually denominate hard a quantity sufficient to cover the cucumbers intended to pickle, and put it into a vessel proper for the purpose. Gather your cucumbers when of the right size, without scratching or bruising them—rub or wash them clean, and put them in the cider—stir them occasionally, and if a scum rises let it be taken off and they will gradually become pickles of the first quality green, hard, and of fine appearance. Peppers, and other condiments, may be added as required. I cannot vouch for the invariable success of this mode, but in the hands of my friend I know it operated admirably, and the expense and trouble are so small, compared with other methods that it is well worthy a trial.

Otisco, 1833.

W. G.

MR. TUCKER—I was much pleased with the letter of Joseph Cooper, furnished you by your Pennsylvania correspondent, published in the last number of the Farmer, in imitation of his example, I send for inserting in the Farmer, if you think proper, two extracts from papers of 1805 and 6.

From the Albany Gaz.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

MESSRS WEBSTERS—On an acre and three quarters of land, I have raised sixty two bushels and a half of WHEAT—the which the bearer now carries to market. The land had been pastured for several years—I put no manure of any kind on it—ploughed and harrowed it at different times till it was mellow and fine—sowed it about the middle of September, and have reaped it, as above stated, nearly 36 bushels an acre.

There were two things, which I presume caused this more than common crop, (more than common in this part of the State,)—my people not judging rightly of the quality of land, or having a heavy hand, as we say, sowed 2½ bushels to the acre—and after it was sowed, I took pains in cutting and clearing out ditches, or drains, through the piece, leaving the lands about 12 feet wide. The thick sowing and draining gave the superiority to my crop, above those of my neighbors. Some of the wheat froze out, but enough remained—had the water not been carried off, the greater part (for it was low land) would have been frozen out.

If you choose to publish, and any person chooses to try what can be gained by getting their land in good order—sowing thick, and draining where necessary—I wish you and they may reap abundantly.

A FARMER.

COLD CUSTARD.

We have been favored with directions for preparing 'cold custard' or 'junket': a dish oftentimes very grateful to the sick, and always, an agreeable accompaniment of the dessert to those who are in health. It has not yet found its way into our books on Cookery.

Take a fresh calf's rennet,* wash it well, and strip off the inside skin. Put this into a decanter, and pour on a pint of either port or currant wine. In a day or two, it will be fit for use. To one pint of milk, lukewarm, sweetened and flavored with rose water, nutmeg, or essence of lemon, &c. add a teaspoonful of the wine, stirring it slightly. Then pour it into cups or glasses without delay—it will come in a few minutes.

*Our authoress denies the correctness of Webster's definition. We do not interfere. Gen. Farmer.

HORTICULTURE.

Extract from an Address delivered before the Horticultural Society of Charlestown, at the anniversary meeting, July 10th, 1833;

BY REV. J. BACHMAN.

The science of chemistry advances no inconsiderable claims to the attention of the horticulturalist. In order to the successful rearing of plants, we must place them in soils adapted to their natures. It is well known that the soil calculated for the growth of one plant is often destructive to the life of another. The experience of the members of this Society can testify, that the plants which flourish in the garden of one, will not succeed in that of another.—The okra, the tomato and the watermelon, succeed well in some soils, whilst in others they struggle through a sickly existence & die before they bring their fruits to maturity. The nettle haunts as it were, the footsteps of man, and clings, as poetry might urge, in very sociality around his dwelling. This plant will not flourish but in a soil containing nitrate of potash, (*salt petre*,) a salt always abounding in the neighborhood of places where there is calcareous matter. Chemists inform us that every soil is composed of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, salts, and animal and vegetable remains. The most important consideration is, in what proportion these must be mixed, in order to constitute a fertile soil. Alumina or clay imparts tenacity to a soil when applied. Silica or sand, diminishes that power, whilst chalk and lime have an intermediate effect: they render heavy soils more porous, and light soils more retentive.—These simple facts are all important. Two neighboring fields by an interchange of soils being often rendered fertile, one of which had before been too tenacious, and the other too porous. The experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy, on the subject of soils are full of instruction. He found that a rich black mould containing one fourth of vegetable matter, had its temperature increased in an hour from 65 to 88 degrees by exposure to the sun-shine, whilst a chalk soil was heated to only 69 degrees under similar circumstances. But the first, when removed into the shade, cooled in half an hour 15 degrees, whereas the latter only 4. This explains why the crops on light colored soils are in general so much more backward in the spring, but are retained longer in verdure during autumn than those in black light soils; the latter obtain a general warmth more readily, but part with it with equal speed. Coal ashes sown on beds, cause beans and peas, and many other vegetables to come up two or three days earlier, than where no such application is made; it being a well known fact that dark colored bodies absorb caloric more readily, and in larger proportions

than those of a brighter hue. As an evidence of what can be effected by a combination of chemical and practical knowledge in the cultivation of the earth, it is only necessary to mention the experiments of the great chemist Lavoisier, in order to impress on the minds of his neighbors, the people of Levandee, in France, the advantage of combining chemical and practical knowledge. He cultivated two hundred and forty acres on scientific principles. In nine years, his produce was doubled, and his crops afforded one third more than those of ordinary cultivators. I trust that these few hints will suffice to show how much may be gained in horticulture by a knowledge of chemistry.

Entomology too, a science but little known till very recently, lays weighty claims to the attention of the horticulturalist. Wherever we go, we find the earth, the trees, the shrubs, and the air filled with thousands of living beings, assuming the most wonderful changes, and gifted with the most surprising instincts. Some of these, like the silk-worm, the cochineal, and the cantharides, add to the wealth or luxury of man, or minister relief to his diseases. Others are destructive of his prospects, and the enemies of his repose. Some attack the roots of his trees and plants which soon wither and die, whilst others fasten upon the blossoms, or upon the fruit, and all his bright prospects are blighted. The fair one who has reared with care and perseverance some favorite plant, finds it drooping and decaying in spite of all her vigilance, and is not aware that a worm may be at its root, or that some insect may visit it at night and deprive it of its buds and leaves; but she knows not the character of either—she knows not where its eggs are deposited, at what season of the year she may apprehend its attacks, and is utterly unable to guard against it.

When the insect called the Hessian fly made its appearance on Long Island in 1776, it was wrongly conjectured that the Hessian soldiers, under the pay of the British government, had conveyed this evil along with them in their straw from Germany. The British government feared that it might be introduced into England, and took measures to prevent it. Information was sought by government from practical men in America, some of whom had lost their entire crop by the insect; and yet they were ignorant whether it was a moth, a fly, or what they term a bug.—Expresses were sent to ambassadors in France, Austria, Prussia and America.—The information obtained was so voluminous as to have filled two hundred octavo pages, yet still so little science was possessed by the persons who gave information about the insect, and by those who met to

ward off its ravages, that it was impossible to form any idea of its genius or character till Sir Joseph Banks, an eminent naturalist, lent his aid in the investigation, and gave the nation the only information that could be relied on. An insect with a somewhat similar character actually made its appearance in England sometime afterwards. It threw the country into great consternation, as they feared that it might prove destructive to the staff of life; when Mr. Marsham, by tracing out the species proved the alarm to be unfounded. Pursuing the history of this insect again in America, entomologists discovered its character and habits, and by sowing their wheat at a particular time in autumn, when it was too late for the insect to multiply before the cold weather set in, and when the plants would be too forward to sustain much injury in the spring, the cultivators have, in a great measure, arrested its destructive progress, and thus science has lent her aid to agriculture, in averting evils which at one time threatened to banish from our land the culture of the finest grain, with the exception of rice, which is found in the world.

The utility of entomological knowledge will farther appear from a circumstance which occurred in Sweden. The oak timber in the royal dock-yards had been perforated and greatly injured, when the king sent to Linnæus, the father of natural history, to trace out the causes of the destruction of the timber. He detected the lurking culprit under the form of a beetle, (*LYNEXYLON NAVALE*), and by directing the timber to be immersed during the time of the metamorphosis of that insect, furnished a remedy, which secured it from its future attacks. Another instance, which occurred among the elms in St. James' Park, London, between the years 1820 & 1824, is recorded. These trees suddenly became affected in a very singular manner. The bark fell from the stem and whole rows died. There happened to be a company of soldiers stationed in the Park, and as the trees were barked to about the height of the soldier's bayonet, the suspicion fell on some unfortunate recruits as having occasioned the injury, and they were arrested; but nothing could be proved against them. Persons were now employed to watch the Park at night, but still in the morning the bark was laying in great quantities around the roots of the trees. At the same time the elms in a grove at Camberwell, near London, were also destroyed. This was ascribed to the effect of gas escaped from pipes used for lighting the road. Legal proceedings were commenced against the company for the removal of the nuisance. In this state of things, William Sharpe M'LAY, an eminent naturalist, profoundly acquainted with the history of insects, was requested by Lord Sidney to draw up a report on the state of the elm trees, for the purpose of referring it to the Lords of the Treasury. He discovered it to be a beetle, (*Hylensius destructor*), belonging to the same genus as that which destroys the pines in Germany. By ascertain-

ing its habits, he was enabled to point out a remedy, and the remainder of the trees were preserved.

Suffer me yet to call your attention to one other instance of the effect which ignorance, on the subject of etymology, is calculated to produce. A caterpillar of an unusual size and singular form made its appearance on the trees of the Lombardy poplar, in the State of New York, some twenty years ago, as far as my recollection will now serve. The ignorant became alarmed; many idle reports were circulated; a dog was said to have been stung by one which occasioned swelling and death; rumour soon made it out to be a child; the newspapers circulated each idle tale. And now the work of destruction commenced—the axe was applied to the ornamental trees that shaded some of the finest streets of their villages. The same work of extermination was carried on at several farm-houses and gentlemen's country seats.—The stately poplars were levelled to the ground and burnt. The lover of nature remonstrated, but it was in vain to contend against the powerful current of prejudice. A little knowledge of the science of entomology might have satisfied the destroyers of those beautiful works of God, that the larva which they so much dreaded was harmless—that it would soon assume a chrysalis form, and after lying inactive for a short time, would put on wings of a brilliant hue, fit joyously on the air, and live on the nectar of flowers.

The celebrated Spanish fly, (*Cantharis* of Geoffroy, and *Lytta* of Fabricius,) which is so invaluable in the healing art, has often mixed with it in our shops, insects which so strongly resemble it, that the vendors themselves are deceived, and none but the practiced eye of the entomologist could discover the deception, and yet some of these insects (and I have seen a considerable mixture in your own shops) belong to a different genus, and are not only useless, but may be injurious.

To guard against the depredation of insects, we must first become acquainted with their genera and habits, and then by a course of scientific and practical experiments, we may be able to destroy them or avert their attacks. The larva, (*Aegeria exitiosa*), that is found at the roots of peach trees, has been carefully examined and correctly described by entomologists. Having ascertained that the worms enter the earth at the stem of the tree, about the beginning of August, in this part of the country, a covering of cloth or skin tied round the stem about a foot above the ground—extending three or four inches under the surface, and retained there from the first of July to the middle of September, has been found effectual in protecting our trees against the attacks of this enemy. There are three or four other species of insects that infest the peach itself, one of which only I consider as formidable in its attacks, and most to be dreaded. A course of experiments on the character of these insects, and the best mode of guarding against their depredations is in progress by members of this Society. The result, together with careful drawings, it is believed, will be laid before the Society, in the course of the present summer.

Southern Agriculturist.

From the Lansingburg Gazette.

MR EDITOR—I have sent for publication in your paper, if you think they merit it, two short extracts from a late number of the London Horticultural Register, the first is a plan of M. Saul, for

LABELS FOR PLANTS.

Various plants are made use of, for fixing the names to different plants; but I think none will be found cheaper and more readily obtained, than the following, which may be made of waste pieces of tin-plate. The polish of the tin may be taken off by applying a weak acid, as cream of tartar, or an apple cut into, and rubbed upon it. Then with a common pen and ink write the name; the ink will sink into the pores of the metal; afterwards run over the writing a little boiled linseed oil, which will prevent its being defaced. If the name is ever required to be taken out again, it may speedily be done, by plunging the label into a strong acid, which will clean off both the ink and oil. The labels may be clipped to any pattern, and stuck upon a stick, or hung upon the side of the pot.

The second article is F.F. Ashford's plan of forcing Bulbs, to cause them to flower in the winter. Yours, &c. LANSINGBURG.

FORCING BULBS.

Early in October take your bulbs, as Narcissus, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c, having previously provided a quantity of mould, composed of

Two barrowful of well decomposed hot bed dung.

One barrowful of fresh loam

One do of vegetable or leaf mould,

One quarter of a barrow of fine sand. These are to be well chopped, and mixed together; then lay the compost in an open shed, to dry a little before using. About the second week in October, put the bulbs in the above soil, in pots proportioned to the size or sort of the bulb. Fill all the pots with soil, and shake it down, but do not press it with the hand before commencing to plant the roots; then lay some clear sand on the soil in the middle of the pot, and placing the bulb on the sand, gently press it down till within half an inch of the top. Care must be taken not to press with sufficient violence to injure the bulb, yet it must be left firm in the pot; for on these two things much depends, with regard to their growing freely.

After they are potted, and named or numbered, place them in a cucumber or melon frame, prepared after the following manner:—Take out the soil, and lay on the old bed about two inches thick of fine ashes, level and make them pretty solid, on the top of this lay a quantity of sifted ashes, in which plunge the pots, making the ashes as firm about the pots as possible. After this is finished cover the whole to the depth of eight or ten inches with dry light soil. Always choose a dry day for the purpose, and let every thing be dry that is used about plunging; or the bulbs will be liable to perish. Give air at all times in fine mild weather but allow no wet or frost to enter the covering soil; at nights, the lights must always be on and in severe weather closely covered down with mats; but if the nights are mild the glasses may be tilted to allow a little air.

In January, take them out of the frame, wash the pots, carry them to the stove for flowering; and give them regularly a moderate supply of water, to assist them to flower strong. As the flower stalks advance in growth, tie them to neat green or white sticks; and if treated as above they will flower beautifully. Crocus planted four or five in a pot, flower well when treated as above.

The Grey oxen of Italy, says N. P. Willis, in a late letter from that country, are quite a dif-

ferent race from ours, much lighter and quicker and in a small vehicle they will trot off five or six miles in the hour as freely as a horse. They are exceedingly beautiful. The hide is very fine of a soft squirrel grey and as sleek and polished often as that of a well groomed courser. With their large, bright, intelligent eyes, high lifted heads and open nostrils, they are among the finest looking animals in the world when in motion.

ORES.

From a late Geological Report, by Professor HITCHCOCK, published in the American Journal of Science.

IN HINSDALE, N. H. An extensive bed or vein of the black and silicious oxides of manganese have been found in this town. It appears near the top of a hill, and the adjacent rocks are not visible. The ore strongly resembles that from Plainfield.

IN WINCHESTER, N. H. Between one and two miles east of the centre village in this town may be seen large quantities of the black and red oxides of this metal of the same character as in Hinsdale. These localities have as yet, attracted no attention except from a few mineralogists. My information and specimens were furnished me by Mr John L. Alexander of Winchester.

GOLD.—It may perhaps excite a smile, to see gold occupying a place in a description of the minerals of Massachusetts. It has not indeed been found in this state; but I am able in this place to announce the existence of a deposit of this metal in the southern part of Vermont; and I feel no small degree of confidence, that it will be found in Massachusetts. A statement of the grounds of this belief, may save me from the charge of extravagant expectations.

I have already described an iron mine, as occurring in Somerset, Vermont. It is owned by S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. of Brooklyn, New York, who has erected a bloomery forge near the spot. Sometime ago, one of the workmen engaged in these iron works, saw in the American Journal of Science, a suggestion of Professor Eaton, of Troy that since the gold of the Southern States, and of Mexico, is in talcose slate, we might expect to find it in the same rock in New England; especially about the head branches of Deerfield river. He commenced an examination in a brook near the mines, and was soon rewarded by the discovery of a spherical mass of gold, of the value of more than a dollar; afterwards he found other small pieces. At the request of Mr Wilder, I visited this spot a few weeks ago, and found that an individual conversant with the gold mines in the Southern States and acquainted with the process of washing the metal from the soil, had just been examining the region now spoken of. The result was a conviction, that over several hundred acres at least gold was common among the soil. In a bushel of dirt collected in various places, he found about three pennyweights of very pure gold. Mr. Wilder proceeded himself to exhibit to me an ocular demonstration of the existence of gold in the soil, by washing for it. From about six quarts of dirt, taken a foot below the surface, we obtained (although not very skilful in manipulations of this sort) twenty or thirty small pieces weighing about seven grains. Indeed by the aid of my knife I picked two or three pieces from the dirt.

The iron ore is in beds in distinct talcose slate; and a considerable part of the ore is brown oxide and contained in a porous quartz. In this quartz, were found several spherical pieces of gold scarcely larger than a pigeon shot. Whether it exists, as in Southern States, in finer particles in the yellowish iron ore, has not been ascertained. But specimens of the quartz and iron at this place cannot be distinguished from what is called gold ore at the gold mines in Virginia, and North Car-

olina. Indeed, a suite of specimens from the Somerset iron mine, could not be distinguished, except by labels, from a similar suite from the south.

In every case in which gold has been found at this place, in the soil, it was accompanied by more or less of iron sand, and some distance north of the mine, neither could be found; but how far to the South and East it occurs, has not been ascertained. I am inclined however to believe, that the gold at this locality, will be found to be always associated with the iron.

We were told at Somerset, that several years ago, a mass of gold was discovered in the bed of Deerfield river, three or four miles to the south of the mine, which was sold for sixty eight dollars, and we had no reason to doubt the statement. Certain it is, that a few years since, a piece was discovered by Gen Field, weighing eight and a half ounces, in New Fane, a town twelve or fifteen miles east of Somerset.

Upon the whole, it appears to me that the facts above stated justify the conclusion, that there exists a gold region in the lower part of Vermont, of considerable extent and richness. It may be found to be very extensive, and probably it is not confined exclusively to the talcose slate formation for New Fane, I believe, contains but little of this rock. The region west of Somerset is little known—the iron mine there, lies at the foot of the Green Mountains, and it is chiefly a mountain wilderness for sixteen or seventeen miles west of this spot.

SUMMARY.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Charlemagne has arrived at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st August.

The celebration of the 'three days' passed off without any disturbance of the public peace. Some arrests had been taken place, in consequence of the discovery of a quantity of fire arms and ammunition at the house of M. Perardel. The individuals taken into custody belong to the Republican party.

The whole royal Family were to leave Paris on the 5th August, the King and the Duke de Nemours for Cherbourg, the Queen and Princess for Brussels, and the Duke of Orleans for the Camps at St Omer, Rocroi, and Wittignies.

A letter from Constantinople of the 10th July says—"The Egyptian army having effected its retreat behind the Taurus, the Russian auxiliary forces have to-day left the Roadstead of Bujukdere, to return to the Black Sea. Admiral Malcom left the Dardanelles on the 2d."

The Queen of Belgium gave birth to a Prince on the 24th July, which was announced by the firing of 101 guns. The royal infant will be named Leopold-Louis-Philippe-Victor-Ernest.

The King of Prussia left Potsdam on the 24th July, for Toplitz.

Accounts from Stockholm to the 12th July, state that the King of Sweden had been seriously indisposed, but at the latest dates he was recovering. The Crown Prince had set out for Norway.

PARIS, July 31. *Stock Exchange*, July 35, half past Four o'clock. The satisfactory manner in which the fete of July have passed, exerted at the opening of the market a favorable influence, and price of Stocks improved, but many speculators having taken advantage of this circumstance to sell, a reaction was the consequence, and the Funds declined and closed rather lower than on Friday.

Foreign Securities in general, particularly Spanish, have, on the contrary, improved. For money

the Threes have fallen 15c; the Fives have risen 5c; Napolitan, 10c; Roman; Belgian and Spanish Threes, 1; Guebhard's, 1; Rentee Perpetuelles, 1. For the end of the month, the Fives have declined 10c; the Threes, 30c; Belgian, 1; Rentee Perpetuelles have improved 1/2.

The annexed letter is of a later date, by a few hours than any London papers which have reached this country.

Correspondent of the Journal Com.

LONDON, July 31, (evening.)

Passing of the Irish Church Bill—Attack of Bourmont, and his repulse.—At a late hour in the day, I am informed, that a bag will be sent to Portsmouth. I hasten to avail myself of the opportunity to give you the important information, that the Church Bill was last night read a third time. The numbers were 135 for the bill, and 81 against it—thus astonishing the country with a majority of 54? As I have told you before, all this is the work of the King; it has been entirely through his determination to support Lord Grey that the measure has been carried. He is reported to have written to Lord Grey, stating his firm resolve to create as many peers as would be required. The letter is said to have been peculiarly sailor like and emphatic, short and to the purpose. The Duke of Wellington made a remarkable speech, in the course of which he stated that he should support the Bill, because he thought that it would become highly beneficial. He said that many events had passed between 1829 and 1833 which were quite sufficient to account for the motion then before the House. His speech has astonished every one: even his own party have expressed their utter incapability either to understand or appreciate it, and the ultra-Tories are already treating him as they did the Catholic question.

To night is appointed for the second reading of the Bank Charter Bill. An interesting debate is anticipated. There is nothing that I can add to my Liverpool letter. The Jew Bill will again try the Lords. It will come on to night. Lord Bexley will move the first reading.

FRANCE.

The statue of Napoleon has been uncovered, and the citizen King stood at the base of the column while the troops defiled before him. He was well received and at times most enthusiastically cheered. He is not, however, quite sure of his throne, so he is progressing with the forts upon the height of Montmartre, and appears determined to have them completed as soon as possible. During the celebration the works were continued with the greatest activity. The people of Paris are led away by fetes and festivities while their ruler is busily employed in forging their shackles and securing his dominion.

The cholera has again made its appearance in Paris. Several most melancholy cases have occurred, and the minister was compelled to convene the almost defunct cholera board.

PORTUGAL.

The African Steamer has brought us accounts from Oporto to the 26th. On the previous day, soon after sunrise, Bourmont pushed forward his troops in great masses, and commenced a vigorous and fearful attack upon the city. The besiegers were received with the most determined bravery. The Redroites met every assault—at all points they were prepared,—and finally the assailants were compelled to retire. The slaughter on both sides is stated to have been immense; but on the part of Miguelites, frightful in the extreme. Nearly 2000 of the besiegers are reported to have fallen, and the ground outside the city was literally covered with the dying and dead.

It was expected that the assault would be renewed on the following day, and that Marshal Bourmont had only retired for the purpose of taking a new leap. Napier remained at the mouth of the Tagus. He was waiting for Villa Flor & Ubes, and march to the heights above Lisbon, and make a combined attack. I is said that St. Ubes has declared for the young Queen, and if so, the next accounts will be doubly interesting. There are many here, who contend that if Bourmont should be again repulsed, he will withdraw his troops, and march to the South. In the North no demonstration has taken place.

Our farmers who have paid attention to the increase and improvement of their flocks, are likely to reap a rich harvest for such attention this season. Wool is considerably advanced in price and likely to be high for some time. The demand is great and increasing. The clip of this year has been all bought up in the Eastern and N. York states; and such is the avidity with which it is sought after in our own state, that we are credibly informed no less than sixteen persons, all wool buyers, were in Washington (Pa.) recently, on one day.—[The Protector.

TO MAKE TOMATO KETCHUP.—Gather a peck of tomatoes, pick out the stems, and wash them; put them over the fire in a vessel not of iron, and WITHOUT WATER; sprinkle on a few spoonfuls of salt; let them boil steadily an hour, stirring them frequently; strain them through a colander, and then through a sieve; put the liquid on the fire with half a pint of chopped onions, eighth of an ounce of mace broken into small pieces, and if not sufficiently salt add a little more; one table spoonful of whole black pepper; boil all together until just enough to fill two bottles, cork it tight.

The seasoning may be varied to suit the taste. Allspice instead of mace—common red pepper instead of black pepper, and less chopped onions. Gen'ee Farmer.

From the Kennebec Journal.

Mr. Editor: I saw in your last number an article from the Columbian Sentinel in which the writer requests some one to point out the best method of destroying Couch or Quitchgrass. I will give my experience.

I have a small piece of land where it grew in great abundance. Last season I ploughed it no deeper than the roots penetrate; let it lay about three days to dry; then harrowed it thoroughly; then with a fork and rake gathered the sods and piled them in the form of cones where I let them remain till the commencement of the present season, when I found they had rotted completely, and no roots remained in the piles, though some grass remained in the ground. At the usual time of ploughing this season I performed a like operation, and now find the grass so much decreased that I think another year will totally destroy it. I planted corn on the ground both years.

The grass will spring from the piles in the first part of the season, but they should be made not more than three or four feet in diameter at the base, so that for want of proper moisture what springs out will shortly die and become rotten.

A. H. W.

Rail Road Speed.—The Locomotive engine and cars lately run the distance (22 miles) from Saratoga to Schenectady, in 54 minute & 33 seconds.

CAPT. BACK.

We learn from the Montreal Gazette, that letters have been received from Capt Back dated 19 June, from Jack Riter, a small depot and trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, at the Northwest extremity of Lake Quinipique, reports himself and party in excellent health. He also expresses himself much satisfied with the arrangements made, and zeal manifested in the interior to facilitate the expedition. He writes 'As the season is fast advancing, I purpose proceeding immediately in a light canoe to find out the Thlen-circho,' and also to select a wintering station, which may be before or by the time my heavy barges reach the Athabasca, and by this means they will be enabled to come on direct to the end of their journey.'

"Go it JERRY!"—A horse, with saddle and bridle, was recently found without a rider, wandering near a country tavern in Ohio. Search having been made, the gentleman owner, very essentially drunk, was found mounted astride on a wall, "kicking and spurring most furiously," cursing his supposed pony for not moving forward.—Having become a little sobered, he discovered his mistake, and dismounted, to the no small amusement of the by standers.

Men of the Revolution.—We last week saw in this town six brothers, the youngest over 60 years old. They had not been all together before since the Revolutionary war. Four of them were out in the American service in that war. Four of them live in this county, and are well known here; the others in Massachusetts. They are all worthy and respected, hale and vigorous, enjoying a 'green old age,' the fruit of a temperate life and a clear conscience. Their names are Craig, Moses, Elias, Elijah, Jesse, Enoch and David, and they have a sister in this town, widow of the late Lewis Hamlen, also over 60.

These men of the Revolution are an iron race, unlike the pale dyspeptics and chicken-fisted dandies of the present day. [Ken. Jour.]

Wonderful Invention. A watch maker of the name of Buschman, living at Elensburg, not far from Annaburg, in Saxony, has contrived a piece of machinery, which without the assistance of steam, has been found strong enough to move a heavily laden wagon, placed in a fresh ploughed field, with the greatest ease, although sixteen horses could not stir it. The machine may be easily handled, and the vehicle moved by it most safely managed. The inventor has been offered \$200,000 for the secret; but as he had obtained patents from all the principal German government he has refused all offers. [Danville Repor.]

Death of Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. LONDON JULY 19. It is this day our melancholy duty to announce the death of William Wilberforce, a name with which there is probably associated more of love and veneration than ever felt to the lot of any single individual on the civilized globe.

ANECDOTE. 'Friend Franklin,' said Elijah Tate, a celebrated Quaker Lawyer, of Philadelphia, one day, "thou knows almost every thing can thou tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? my neighbors are often tapping it of nights." "Put a barrel of old Madeira, by the side of it," replied the Dr. "let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble thy small beer any more."

SIMILE. A writer on "swearing," says an oath from a woman's lips is unnatural and incredible, and he would as soon expect a bullet from a rosebud.

SMALL POX.—There seems to be a good deal of excitement, in regard to this disease, among people in the vicinity. Many people who have business here dare not come to do it, and many whose road of travel leads through this village, take a circuitous route to avoid the pestilence. In answer to the many enquiries put to us on this subject, we say there is *no sort of danger*. The individual who is sick was removed to a suitable place and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disorder. Our village has not been so healthy for some time, as it is at present.

MARRIAGES.

In Bath, Mr. Henry Talman to Miss Sarah Fitts; Mr. Charles Wilson to Miss Mary Brace.
In Hallowell, at 4-roads, Capt. Samuel Blanchard, of Dresden, to Miss Anjenetta Lewis.
In Orono, (Old Town) Mr. Stephen Smith to Miss Mary Blaisdel, of Hampden.
In Augusta, Mr. John Jones to Miss Louisa Hilton.
In Belgrade, by the Rev. Mr. Farmer, Mr. Ira Branch to Miss Mary Jane Richardson.
In Belfast, Mr. Samuel F. Tuttle of Portland, to Miss Cordelia Holland.

DEATHS.

In Augusta, John Hancock, son of Russel and Mary Ann Eaton, aged one year.
In Newburyport, Daniel Foster, Naval Officer, aged 70. He was a subordinate officer of the troops under the command of Gen. Lafayette, during the Revolutionary War, & for one of his gallant exploits at that time, was presented by his illustrious commander with a sword which was in his possession at the time of his death.
In Hampton Falls, Aaron Merrill, Esq. aged 79, a soldier of the revolution.
In Farmington, Mrs Sarah, wife of Dr. Thomas Flint, 66.
In Augusta, Mr. Leman Dunning, aged 60.
In Frankfort, Miss Narcissa, daughter of Mr. William Durham, of Belfast, aged 19.
At Newbury, Mr. Wm. Stickney, aged 88, the last surviving commissioned officer who marched from Newburyport to Cambridge in the spring of 1775.
At Lynn, Miss Patty Hood Aet 73.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, August 29.
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)
At Market this day 520 Beef Cattle, 4500 Sheep, 20 Cows and Calves, and 310 Swine.
PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—No particular variation from last week; we quote about the same, viz. A few very fine were taken at \$5.75 a \$6; prime at 5, 25 a 5 75; good at 4 75 a 5 25; thin at 3 25 a 4 25.
Cows and Calves.—Dull; very few only sold. Sales were noticed at \$15, 19, 22, & 26.
Sheep.—Sales rather better than last week. We noticed lots taken at \$1 12, 1 25, 1 29, 1 37, 1 50, 1 67, 1 75, 1 88, 2 00, and 2 25. Some Wethers at a higher price.
Swine.—One entire lot to close were taken at 5c; a lot of Barrows at 5 1-2c and a lot of Sows at 4 1-2. At retail 5c for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

PUBLIC meeting next Tuesday evening, Sept. 10th, at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.
QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.—Ought Lotteries to be encouraged by Law?
(Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.)

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

Article 7th. The Directors shall have power to appoint Committees, and propose questions for discussion on the following subjects:—Chemistry, Political Economy and Civil Policy—Banking and a Circulating Medium—Astronomy, Agriculture, Subjects connected with the future prospects of this Village, Mathematics and Surveying—Hydrostatics and Mechanics—Public Schools, Roads and Canals—History, Manufactures, and such other subjects as they may think expedient; and it shall be considered the duty of the Committee so appointed to report on the subject repoted to them.

Per order, WM. NOTES, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber a red three year old HEIFER. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. DAVID HOUSE.
Winthrop, Aug. 31, 1833.

LINNAEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE AND SONS announce to all the Proprietors of Nurseries, and to those who wish to establish new Nurseries, that they will furnish all articles desired at a liberal discount, and a credit that will allow ample time for advantageous reimbursement. We wish also to make known to all vendors of seeds, and to those who wish to undertake such business, that we will furnish every variety of Vegetable, Field, and Flower Seeds, in quantities, at very low rates. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under our own observation, or, when imported, of being tested to our satisfaction, and the accuracy and *reliability of the seeds is expressly guaranteed.* The assortment of Turnips alone comprises 27 varieties, including Dale's New Hybrid, Yellow Altringham, and all the other new and choice varieties. A number of new and choice varieties of Vegetables will be found in the Catalogue, which have never before been offered to the public. Bulbous flower roots and Dahlias, which are easily transported, and generally vendible in a dry state, can be supplied to any extent at rates which will afford a large profit to the retailer. Every person already engaged, or who desires to engage in the sale of the above named articles, will, on application, receive all the information requisite to the object in view, and such an establishment ought to exist in every town in the Union. The new Catalogues, with reduced prices and extensive additions to every department, will be forwarded to all applicants, and the present period is particularly suitable for forming arrangements in anticipation of the fall business. A liberal credit will be allowed on Seeds, Bulbous roots, &c. A large quantity of seed of *White Italian Mulberry*, *Luxerne*, *White Dutch Clover*, *Ray* or *Rye Grass*, and *Yellow Locust* for timber, now on hand.

It is requested that all orders be sent *direct per mail*, and, whether large or small, they will receive prompt attention.
34no.—3w

WATERVILLE CARPET AND DAMASK FACTORY.

P. & M. GILROY,

TENDER their thanks to their friends and the public for past favors, and would now beg leave to inform them that they have made an addition to their Establishment, and have put the latest fashions of French and English Figures on their Looms, both of **CARPETING** and **DAMASK**—such as Landscapes, Coats of Arms, Towers, Meeting Houses, Dwelling Houses, Ships, Steamboats, Pelicans, Peacocks, &c. and a great variety of other Figures too numerous to mention in this advertisement. All their Figures or Patterns will be as good as can be drawn in any part of Europe or America, and as to the cloth that will show best for itself. Suffice it to say that they can make any Figure that art or nature can devise. They would assure their friends and the public that any work sent to them to be done shall be executed in workmanlike manner. They will attend to the weaving of the following articles:

Flowered and Venetian Carpetings, Damask Table Cloths, coarse and fine, do Flowered Towels, Double and Single Coverlets—also, Checkerboard Carpeting. Coloring Carpet Yarn as usual at the Factory. Full Scarlet dyed for any person who may wish it and warranted fast color. They will furnish the best of Warp for Table Cloths to accommodate any person who may have filling and wish to have the same wove in. Any person or persons who wish to have their names wove in on the end of the Table Cloths, can have it done if they please.

All orders respecting Carpeting, Damask or Yarn, &c. shall receive immediate attention. The least favor gratefully acknowledged.

Waterville, May 27, 1833.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of August, A. D. 1833, WILLIAM C. FULLER, Administrator of the Estate of DANIEL HUTCHINSON, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, will present his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.
A true copy. Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.
BEAUTIFUL BALLAD.

Oh! lady, buy these budding flow'rs.
For I am sad, and wet and weary :—
I gather'd them ere break of day,
When all was lonely, still and dreary ;
And long I've sought to sell them here,
To purchase clothes and dwelling,
For Valor's wretched orphan girls—
Poor me and my young sister Ellen.

Ah! those who tread life's thornless way,
In fortune's golden sunshine basking,
May deem my wants require no aid,
Because my lips are mute unasking;
They have no heart for woes like mine—
Each word, each look, is cold—repelling,
Yet once a crowd of flatterers fawned,
And fortune smil'd on me and Ellen!

Oh! buy my flow'rs, the're fair and fresh
As mine and morning's tears could keep them ;
To-morrow's sun shall see them dead,
And I shall scarcely live to weep them !
Yet this sweet bud, if nursed with care,
Soon into fullness would be swelling,
And nurtur'd by some gen'rous hand,
So might my little sister Ellen.

She's sleeping in the hollow tree,
Her only home—its leaves her bedding ;
And I've no food to carry there,
To soothe the tears she will be shedding.
O! that those mourners' tears which fall ;
That bell which heavily is knelling,
And that deep grave were meant for me,
And my poor little sister Ellen!

When we in silence are laid down,
In life's last fearless, blessed sleeping,
No tears will fall upon our grave,
Save those of pitying Heaven's own weeping.
Unknown we've liv'd, unknown must die,
No tongue the mournful tale be telling,
Of two young, broken-hearted girls—
Poor Mary and her sister Ellen.

No one has bought of me to-day,
And night is now the town o'er-shading,
And I like these poor drooping flowers,
Unnoticed and unwept am fading ;
My soul is struggling to be free—
It loathes its wretched earthly dwelling !
My limbs refuse to bear their load—
Oh God! protect lone orphan Ellen.

MISCELLANY,

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR—I observed an extract in your paper (No. 21) taken from a Philadelphia paper, describing the ragged appearance of a *Lazy Man*, seen walking the streets of that City, so very different from such characters in Maine, that I could but think the description given must be that of a man in years, who probably had seen the usual race of lazy men here. A *Lazy Man* here, is generally the best clothed and fed, in his younger years, of any one in the community. In early life he looks around to find what course to take to get rid of work, which he mortally hates. Concludes (perhaps) to go into trade and become a merchant. Away he goes to Boston, or New York, or some other place where goods are sold at wholesale, and strange as it may seem, returns with goods that some too credulous merchant has supplied him with on trust.

Now he hires a store or builds one, gets him a fine suit of clothes, a watch, chain, shirt and dummies, a cane, and hires several clerks, for he will not wait on his customers, he is so lazy—no, not he—he does not even cut or saw the wood for the stove in his store, but hires it done and pays in rum, which he retails; or he would not (in his own opinion) be a Gentleman Merchant—he buys a horse and chaise or hires largely—all this must be paid for from the goods the wholesale dealer imprudently trusted him with—he rolls nine pins, gambles, and drinks, it may be, a little. Unfortunately for the female sex, while a Dandy Merchant, he gets him a wife and dresses her in silk—she believes all is going on well, of course, lives high—has company, and often rides out with her husband, whose clerks are trusting out his rum and other goods. Alas, in some unpleasant and luckless moment the creditor calls for pay—the trader fails, as we say here—he pays his creditor perhaps 15 or 20 per cent, more or less, and his store is broken up—he is no longer a merchant to be

sure, but he has good clothes—considerable due from his customers, which he from time to time collects to live on, and purchase more clothes instead of paying as he ought, and now, though not a merchant, he is a gentleman—sets his creditors at defiance—is a candidate for the goal, should any one sue him, and is seen walking the streets, dressed gaudily—despised by every honest man. Thus he spends the prime of his life, and when more advanced, he is found in the workhouse, or is chargeable as a pauper, with several of the drunkards he has made, by selling them what, he well knew would bring them to this end—and what is worse, their families are obliged to become paupers also. OBSERVER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Squire Thrashum, a down east knight of the rod and fescue, was very much annoyed by the loquacity of one of his promising pupils christened Hugh and sir named Spruce. The Squire was often necessitated to lecture young Mr. Spruce upon the great impropriety of indiscriminately letting out whatever might be ingendered in his fruitful noddle. "The difference," said the Squire, (for he was a man of ideas) "between the thoughts of those termed wise and foolish is immaterial. The great difference is, the wise man culls, combines and compares his choicest thoughts for conversation—but the fool lets go those which are uppermost in his mind. And now Hugh, feeling a sincere regard for your reputation, I would strenuously urge home upon you the great propriety of tenaciously adhering at all times to that old and most excellent maxim, 'Think twice before you speak once.' Hugh scratched his pate, tucked his luscious narcotic tobacco cud on the other side of his bacon chops, and said 'I don't know but 'twould be a pretty good plan sir.' But he thought however that his teacher's observations reflected no honor upon him.

Now shortly came Hugh's turn to build the fire. It being an abominable cold morning (as Hugh termed it) he built up a 'roarer.' Master Thrashum presently entered his comfortable quarters and backed up to the fire for the very laudable purpose of thawing out his frost bitten back sides. The egregious Hugh presently perceived his master's coat tail in imminent danger and laughed in his sleeve. But remembering his teacher's admonitory injunction he considered it wilful disobedience to be hasty in warning the Squire of the perilous situation of his coat tail. So Hugh very deliberately accosted him, "I think—master—I think—sir"—"What do you think?" said the Squire. I think, sir, that your coat tail is burnt off.

The Squire was very much chagrined to think that his coat tail was combustible—that he had effected no insurance—and to find, that owing to Hugh's acting up to his own council, he was wholly, completely and totally metamorphosed into a bob-tailed Squire! RAG.

For the Maine Farmer.

RESIGNATION. A Dialogue.

CHARACTERS, Farmer and his Son.

SCENE—A Farm House.

Son. (With deep emotion.) Father, the old Sheep has lambs.

Farmer. (With composure.) Very well my son, then we shall have a fine lamb to kill in the fall.

Son. She has got two father.

Farmer. Well, then, we shall have two to kill in the fall instead of one.

Son. But one of them is dead.

Farmer. Well, then, child the other will be the larger and fatter.

Son. But they are both dead father.

Father. (With gravity.) Well, the old sheep will make a royal piece of mutton by fall.

Son. But, father, don't you think the old sheep is dead too.

Farmer. Well, boy, I'm glad of it. She was a breachy old plague.

From the New England Farmer.

A HOGSTY DISGRACED.

A Drunkard returning home one evening very badly intoxicated, mistook his Hogsty for his Dwelling House, and on attempting to enter it, a little error in comparative height of the door-cill, and his toes caused him to make a speedy fall, at full length within. Instantly relieved from the burden of his staggering walk, he gave himself up to the full enjoyment of drunken inaction. Startled at his abrupt intrusion, and discovering in their abode, one more filthy than they had been wont to see, the swine made a precipitate retreat to the remotest part of it. But seeing no further movement, they began to reconnoiter the filthy animal which had surprised them by conduct and appearance, much more grovelling than their own, and by degrees ventured to approach him, at length they came up around him, and commenced a closer examination by rooting him up alternately on each side—this hoisting by the swine, at length became so vio-

lent as rather to disturb him, at which time the comfortable condition in which he imagined himself, may be conceived from the exclamation that he gulped out, in the usual slang of a drunkard's distorted features "do leave off tucking up and come to bed." It need hardly be said that the swine refused such company with abhorrence—in what a pitiful condition must his wife have been in, but for this fortunate mistake of her now wretched and hog despised partner.

DR. B. C. MILLIKEN

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Winthrop and vicinity, that he has established himself at Winthrop Village, and offers his services in the various branches of the Medical Profession to all who may patronize him. He has availed himself of the best advantages afforded in New England for acquiring a knowledge of the Profession. He has carefully studied and thoroughly investigated the human system by practical Anatomy. He has received instruction from celebrated Physicians, viz. Warren and Jackson of Boston, Surgeons and Physicians to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he has had an opportunity of seeing their practice both in Medicine and Surgery. Having had superior advantages he hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of a liberal community.

Dr. M. occupies a house in the Brick Block, North of Shaw's Hotel. June 28. tf.

NOTICE TO SHINGLE WEAVERS.

THE subscriber wishes to contract to have made a large quantity of shingles. Persons wishing for such employment are requested to call immediately on E. H. LOMBARD.

Hallowell, Aug 5, 1838.

MONMOUTH ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of the Monmouth Academy will commence on Monday the ninth day of September next, under the care of Mr. WILLIAM V. JORDAN. He is recommended as a scholar and instructor.

ISAAC S. SMALL, Sect'y.
Monmouth, August 1, 1833. 29-6w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following REAL ESTATE, situated in Wayne Village, being the same formerly owned by Collins Lovejoy, consisting of nine acres of good LAND, upon which is a large two story House and a good Barn, nearly new. The House is in a pleasant airy situation, near the centre of business. There is a thrifty young Orchard, comprising some of the best of fruit. Also a good Blacksmith's Shop on the premises, well supplied with tools, which will be sold with the place.

The whole offers a very excellent stand for a man of business, and will be sold reasonable. A credit will be given on satisfactory security. Enquire of the subscriber.

The subscriber also wishes to let his FARM on shares, together with the Stock now upon it. The Farm is about a mile and a half from Wayne Village, on the old County road from Wayne to Winthrop, being the same on which he now lives, and will be let for five years on a good lay. FRANCIS J. BOWLES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of THOMAS STOCKIN, late of Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to LUCRETIA STOCKIN, Executrix.
Monmouth, Aug. 24, 1833. 2w.33.

THE MAINE FARMER

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